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Thuidium microphyllum (Sw.) Best. On decaying log, Morgantown (3885); along path and roadside in woods near McKinney's Cave, Bretz (4173, 4176).
Thuidium virginianum Lindb. On rock near Mont Chateau (1529).

Ulota Ludwigii Brid. On trunk of birch, Durbin (1044); Cranberry Glades (3673).

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

PHOTOGRAPHING MOSSES*

In March, 1911, the Editor offered prizes for good photographs of mosses, but no entries of sufficient merit were received until after the time limit set had expired and then only one or two were received that were considered good enough for reproduction. For various reasons, even these did not become available for the *BRYOLOGIST*. Almost the only good photographs of mosses that have been published were in Nina Marshall's book in the Nature Library series, but unfortunately, the photographs were about the only good thing about the book. Prof. Fink and others have produced some excellent photographs of lichens, but nothing equally good has been produced of the mosses and hepatics, so far all the editor knows. Just how much of the beauty and delicacy of moss structure and outline can be adequately reproduced by photography is an unanswered question. The photograph herewith presented represents an attempt to find out what the camera will do. The Editor has set as his bryological task for the next few years, the problem of the photography of mosses and will be glad of suggestive criticisms and prints from other people's negatives. This photograph was taken with a Wollensak Royal Anastigmat, series 1, used in a Bausch and Lomb camera constructed for micro-photography, the very long bellows making possible the enlargement. The stop was U. S. 16, the light from two windows behind the camera and the plants posed with a background of black velvet. The exact time of exposure unfortunately was not noted in a "findable" place.

NECROLOGY

Jean Gabriel Edward Narcisse Paris died April 30, 1911, in his eighty-fourth year, having been born November 8, 1827, in Saint Contest, in the department of Calvados, a part of lower Normandy. He died at Dinard, in the department of Ille-et-Vilaine. This is also in the northwest corner of France bordering the English Channel and forming a part of the old province of Normandy. He was "General de Brigade," hence the more familiar name General Paris; he was also commander of the Legion of Honor. Having reached the age limit in 1889, he was retired, and it was after this time that he issued his best known work, the *Index Bryologicus*, the first edition in 1900, and the second in 1906. In 1862,

* See Plate IV.

he published "Cours de bryologie aux environs de Chambéry," where he was garrisoned during 1861 and 1862. Paris was an early correspondent with Th. Husnot, was a friend of Schimper and collaborated with him in 1870 on the "Monographie des Cryptogames." In 1902, appeared "Musci Japonici." For a more extended notice, see *Revue Bryologique*, No. 4, 1911, pp. 93-95 by Th. Husnot.

A. M. S.

Dr. E. Levier died October 26, 1911, in Florence, Italy, at the age of 73, after a long illness. He was born in Berne, Switzerland, in 1838. He studied medicine, but all the time was occupied with botany as well, making important collections of both phanerogams and cryptogams. He later devoted much attention to the Hepatics, giving especial study to the *Ricciaceæ*. See *Revue Bryologique* No. 2, 1912, p. 23, 24, for a list of his published works.

A. M. S.

Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker died at his residence, The Camp, near Sunningdale, December 10, 1911, in his 95th year, having been born at Halesworth, in Suffolk, England, June 30, 1817. His father, William Jackson Hooker, was a noted naturalist and author, was professor in the Botanical Garden at Glasgow, and later became Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew. His son Joseph was therefore born into a botanical heritage, and while pursuing his undergraduate studies spent all his spare time at work in his father's herbarium. He obtained his degree of Doctor of Medicine at Glasgow, in 1839.

He was early interested in works of travel. At the close of his medical studies, he was appointed Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Navy, and in the "Erebus," accompanied by the "Terror" went to explore the Antarctic under Sir James Ross. This was the beginning of many years of travel and study resulting in a long list of published works. In 1855, he became Assistant Director at Kew, under his father, and for ten years spent all his time working up the antarctic collections. In 1865, on the death of his father, he was made Director of the Royal Gardens at Kew, and occupied this post till he died. Honors came to him, that of the Presidency of the Royal Society, the highest that an Englishman of science can attain, was his in 1873, and the following five years. His friends were legion, our Dr. Asa Gray being one, and he was one of a small number of Honorary Members of our Torrey Botanical Club.

He died at the house so long occupied by his father and himself, and while Westminster Abbey offered to receive his ashes, as was most fitting, still his expressed wish was granted, and he lies in the family vault at Kew, with many of his kindred. He left a wife, one daughter unmarried, and five sons. For an extended notice, see *Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew*, No. 1, 1912, pp. 1-18, and for Bibliography, pp. 18-34. Between 1837 and 1911, two hundred and twenty-eight titles are listed.

A. M. S.